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## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
April 27, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DOC HASTINGS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 19, 1999, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

### E-RATE

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, my goal in Congress is for the Federal Government to be a better partner with States, local government, business, and private citizens in promoting livable communities. This means helping our citizens guarantee their families they are safe, economically secure, and healthy.

While we give much attention to the physical infrastructure in livability, roads, housing, transit, environmental protection, there is another funda-

mental building block of a livable community and that is a healthy education system.

The Federal Government has, throughout our history, been a key partner with the States and local communities in education. Some mistakenly suggest that there is no Federal role. Yet from the Northwest Ordinance of 1789, which set aside land in each of the new States for educational purposes, to the GI Bill following World War II, to the important legislation in the 1980s that expanded educational opportunities to the disabled, the Federal Government has played an instrumental role in the development of American education.

One of the most important actions Congress has taken in the last 10 years to promote both the goal of quality education and connections to the broader world through the Internet is to be found in the Telecommunications Act of 1996. This Act mandated that some of the billions of dollars in savings for the telecommunications industry be returned to our community in the form of reduced rates for Internet access.

Known as the E-Rate, short for educational rate, it is part of the Federal Universal Service Fund. It provides a 20 to 90 percent discount on telecommunications services, Internet access, and internal connections for public schools, both public and private, as well as our library systems.

One of the major battles in the last Congress was to protect the E-Rate. There were some justifiable concerns about the initial start-up, but these were turned into political issues that threatened the future of the discount itself.

Others tried to turn it for partisan advantage, attacking the Vice President in his work to develop the information superhighway, characterizing the E-Rate as a "Gore tax." While it was a clever laugh line, it ignored the

fact that the Universal Service Fund has been an accepted part of the Federal communication landscape for over 60 years.

Adding the E-Rate to this mechanism simply brought it up to date, to the modern challenges faced by both rural and urban America. It was exciting to be a part of a coalition that included educational advocates, farsighted members of the industry, libraries across the country, and over 100 Members of Congress who put their names on the line as part of that effort.

Although scaled back somewhat, and with some important adjustments and reform, we were able to hold the system intact. There were over 25,000 applications approved who received \$1.66 billion.

Well, the word is in for this year. There are even more applications than last year, over 36,000 from around the country, more applications, and the total requests are over \$2.4 billion.

Even though we successfully resisted efforts to eliminate the E-Rate in the last Congress, and even though public opinion polls show overwhelming support for it, we must not be complacent. Once again, there is legislation circulating in this session of Congress that would repeal the E-Rate and deny this essential program.

I am optimistic that we will prevail in protecting it. I am optimistic that this administration and this Congress will approve more money for school construction, and that we will do a better job being a partner to provide more teachers in our classrooms.

But it is essential, as we focus on education and livable communities, that we protect and enhance the capacity of every child in this country to gain computer skills and have access to the worldwide Internet connection.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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